VIETNAM

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November 1st

November 4 RADI No 189

Washington had to halt unconditionally all bombardments against the D.R.V.N.

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH APPEALS TO THE NATION

DynDER the impact of the great victories won by our armed especialty and people in both zones, spring this year, the United States government was forced on Nov. 1st. Coffs to end unconditionally its bombing and shalling on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of tory of the Democratic Republic of ry of the

Ind.ed. Jour years of incredibly heroic fighting of our armed Jores and people have yielded tremendous results: more than 2,200 aircraft shot down, hundreds over vessels, big and small, set afree, the U.S. war of destruction against the North of our country brough to nought.

It is a victory of very momentous significance for our people's great resistance against American aggression, for national salvation.

for national satisfaction.

The American imperialists had mistakenly expected that with the assayed destruction power of lombs and shell they are present the flow of support of the present the flow of support of the present the flow of support and impair the lighting strength of the North, flow in the past state, in the course to the real the North, flow of the North, flo struggle of their valuan Southern fellow-countrymen. Similarly, our Southern kith-and-kin's unity and force and successes have been increasing at the same rate as the intensity of their struggle against U.S. aggres-

Our achievement can be accribed to our Party's sound revolutionary line, our people's patriotism, the strength of their owners and determination to the strength of their owners and determination to the strength of the strength of the strength of our armed forest and people in both sones, South and North. It is also a victory won by the people of the brother rocialist countries and our rivinds on the fue continuous.

or their occasion, on behalf of the Party and the Government, I warmly praise our fellow-countrymen and lighters all over the country, and the countries, friendly countries for and near and the world-peoples, including the progressies in the U.S.A., for their great help and for their sympathy and support.

Dear fellow-countrymen and fight-

datustion of the American inperialists in the North But this is only on initial victory. The American imperialists in the North But this is only on initial victory. The American imperialists or the victory observed and perfections. They talk of "peace" and "inequilation" but marture dark aggressive designs, Mortin and Committee of the North But the N

Therefore, the sacred duty of our entire people at present is to stiffen our determination to fight and win, our resolve to liberate the South, defend the North and achieve ultimate peaceful national reunification.

(Continued page 2)

STATEMENT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

VER the past 14 years, in disregard of its pledge conments on Viet Nam, the United States has been caseleasly intervening in, and pursising an aggression of the states of the state

viculance people.

Under the clearighted leadership
of the South Vict Nam National
Front for Liberation, our Southern
Front for Liberation, our Southern
ever greater victories, specially since
ever greater victories, specially since
ever greater victories, specially since
as a principa of Spring 1968, and
have driven the U.S. imperialists
opation, and shaker the feature
position, and shaker the feature
every special proper shift in the control of the control
army.

The North Vietnamese people have put up a heroic resistance against the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists, prevented them from attaining its objectives and caused them very serious setbacks and the

loss of over 3,200 modern aircraft. In the midst of war, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has not ceased growing up, her economic and mili-tary potentials have been constantly ngthened, and national unity has

The fraternal socialist countrie The fraternal socialist countries, the peace-loving peoples in the world and progressives in the United States, standing on the side of justice, have been resolutely supporting the Vietnamese people against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, which has aggravated the latter's isolation.

aggravated the latter's isolation.
Confronted with a desperate situation in Viet Nam and tremendous
difficulties arising from the Viet
Nam war, and under the pressure
U.S. Government has been forced
to announce a total cessation of air,
naval and artillery bombardments
against the Democratic Republic of
Viet Nam.

The fact that the United Slates has hold to acconditionally stop the bombardments on the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam after piling up in four years monatrous crimes against Northern people to the Paris conversagreat victory of the Paris conversagreat victory of the Vietnames agreat victory of the sour people in both rones. It is also a great victory of the sour movement and the peace movement, are at victory of the peoples throughout The fact that the United States

(Continued page 2)

BIG VICTORY, HEAVY AND GLORIOUS TASKS

Nhan Dan's editorial - Nov. 3, 1968

FTER 14 heroic and victorious years the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. struggle against U.S.
aggression. for national
salvation, has entered a new
period beginning with the
general offensives and widespread uprisings on Jan, 30,68. Since then, fired by
new mettle, our valiant great
front has recorded still greater
all-round victories.

In perfect coordination with the South Viet Nam Liberation forces and people, the Northern armed forces and people have fought with great efficiency and constant success, raising the total of U.S. aircraft shot down over North Viet Nam to over 3,200.

During nearly six months of official talks with the U.S. side in Paris, the voice of

justice and the reasonable position of the D.R.V.N. Government have been brought out in fuller relief and have won active support from progressive public opinion in the world.

progressive puose, sopional si-he world.

The world by hepping up-its wars of aggression and destruction, the U.S. has sustained bitter defeats in Viet Nam. Moreover, it has met with very serious diffi-culties in bold his "global strategy" and home policy. In the world, the U.S. had broome increasingly included the world, the U.S. had broome increasingly included covered have bumped against correctes have bumped against correct have bumped against correct and the supposed approach from a financial and economic from a financial and economic crisis as well as disturbances caused by lack of order and caused by lack of order and security, and racial discrim-

(Con'inued page 3)

South Viet Nam

- *PUPPET ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN SAIGON, HUE, MY THO, TAN SON NHAT AIRBASE AND FUEL TANKS AT NHA BE POUNDED ON NOVEMBER 1.
- * 5,500 Men Put out of Action, 80 Vehicles, 42 Helicopters, 36 Ships and Launches Destroyed, Downed, Sunk or Damaged in 25 Provinces from October 1 to 20.
- * An LST with 400 Men Aboard Blown Up at My The LYTE.
- * Guerillas' Fresh Successes in Ben Tre, Tay Ninh and Thua Thien.
- ★ 300 Enemy Casualties in Con Tien Region.

Page 8

Up to Nov. 1st. 1968 in North Viet Kam

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH APPEALS TO THE NATION

So long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must continue our tight and wipe him out.

Let our gallant Southern people and fighters, under the glorious banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, stage uninterrupted offensives and uprisings and resolute ly advance towards complete victory.

Let the Northern armed forces and people bend all their efforts in patriotic emulation to build socialism and fulfil their duty towards their Southern bith and bin constantly sharpen their watchfulness, practise self-reliance, increase their strength and preparedness and trustrate all new schemes of the enemy

We are confident that our people's resistance to American aggression, for national salvation, will enlist ever exowing symbathy, support and help from the beables of the brother countries and all over the world, including brogressive Americans.

After nearly a hundred years under the voke of colonial servitude and more than twenty years of resistance against imperialist aggressive wars, our people, more than any other people have deeply at heart beace which is so badly needed for national construction. But this must be gen uine peace in independence and

That is why me insist with firmnes.

-The United States popernment put an end to its war of aggression against Viet Nam and definitively abstain from all encroachments on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam . - All American and satellite troops

be withdrawn from South Viet Nam ; The internal affairs of the South he settled by the Southern beable them. selves in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, without toreign interference :

- The reunification of Viet Nam he attended to by the people of the two zones. South and North, free from lorgism interneution

Dear fellow-countrymen and fight-

ANY hardships and sacrifices still lie ahead of us, but our people's great resistance against American aggression, for national saluation is progressing at a brisk pace toward victory. The trumpet call of the Fatherland is firing us torward to crush American aggressors combletely !

The American imperialists will certainly be defeated!

Our people will undoubtedly win!

Paris Talks' 28th Session

THE 28th session of the official conversations between the D.R.V.N. Government's representative and the U.S. government's representative was held in Paris on

Taking the floor first, U.S. envoy Mr. Harriman reiterated U.S. hackneved peace profession and again invoked the so-called "Johnson-Thieu joint communique" of July 1968, which, as rightly pointed out by public opinion, actually serves U.S. neo-colonialist purposes in South Viet Nam and ILS attempt to prolong the partition of Viet Nam.

In his speech, Minister of State Xuan Thuy said:

"Though the Paris official conversations have been going on for nearly six months, we are still unable to switch over to the discussion of other questions of interest to both parties so as to gradually reach a fair political settlement of the Viet Nam problem. The U.S. side is responsible for such a state of things U.S. authorities, especially President Johnson, have recently clamoured about the so-called efforts of the United States towards an 'honourable' peace with a view to soothing the rising anti-war movement in the Unit ed States, deceiving U.S. voters on the eve of the presidential elections, and, at the same time, appeasing the

ever growing indignation of the peaceloving people in the world. "As President Johnson was talking peace, Western news agencies

reported that the number of U.S. air raids against North Viet Nam reached the highest level since June. In two days alone, Oct. 28 and 29, 1968, U.S. B.52's flew 6 carpet-bombing sorties, releasing as many as 700 tons of bombs over the Vinh Linh area, north of the Demilitarized Zone, In South Viet Nam, the U.S. goes on intensifying its sweeps, even in the Demilitarized Zone, U.S. aircraft *continue their indiscriminate bombings against so-called 'suspected areas, inflicting great losses upon the people. B. 52's continue their carpetbombings on the surroundings of cities, such as Tay Ninh and Saigon in the last few days.

"Along with its war intensification," Mr. Xuan Thuy went on, "the U.S. is keeping up its effort to vamp up the Thieu-Ky puppet clique and misrepresent the decisive role played by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in the settlement of all questions concerning South Viet Nam.

"The above-mentioned facts show that, far from desiring a peaceful solution of the Viet Nam problem, the U.S. wants to carry on its war of aggression, and to pursue its neocolonial policy in South Viet Nam."

STATEMENT OF THE COVERNMENT...

the world and of progressive people in the United States as well.

After the unconditional ending of U.S. hombardments on the entire territory of the Democratic Rethe Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will discuss with the U.S. side "other problems of concern to the two sides" with a view to a political solution to the Viet Nam problem In agreement with Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Lib-Viet Nam National Front for Lib-eration, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam declares its readiness to participate in a conference whose attendance will comprise representatives of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the United States and the Saigon administration. The Saigon administration's attend-ance at the said conference does not involve recognition of that regime by the Democratic Republic of Viet

South Viet Nam National and leader of the South Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. people in the struggie sgainst Usi-aggression, for national salvation; it has liberated four-fifths of the South Viet Nam territory with an over ten million population; it pos-sesses powerful armed forces, and sesses powerful armed forces, and enjoys great prestige at home and abroad. As genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, it is competent to settle all prob-lems concerning South Viet Nam.

It is clear that the present Saigon dministration is only an instrument which the U.S. imperialist aggressors are using to implement neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam. It is pursuing a policy which clashes with all legiti-

The position of the Vietnamese people on a settlement of the Viet-Nam problem has been made plain in the four points of the Government of and the Political Programme of the Liberation. It is an independence and peace stand, consistent with the ndamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people insistently demand that the United States stop the war aggression in Viet Nam, put a sovereignty and security of the Demcratic Republic of Viet Nam. They States withdraw all U.S. and satel lite troops from South Viet Nam, dismantle all U.S. military bases there, and let the South Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam out any foreign interference.

To reach a fair political settlement of the Viet Nam problem, the U.S. schemes for intervention and aggression against Viet Nam, and respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights. So long as the United persists in its aggression t Viet Nam, the Vietnamese ople will fight on till total victory

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam warmly comnds the people throughout the country who, united as one man, been fighting with boundless courage and with immense success.

had to unconditionally halt the bombardments on the whole terri-Viet Nam represents a tremendous victory, but it is only an initial victory in our entire people's struggle victory in our entire people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The U.S. imperialists' cruelty and perfidy will grow in proportion to their failure. They still are threatening North Viet Nam, stepping up their aggression against South Viet Nam and daily committing new crimes against our Southern fellow-countrymen. our Southern fellow-countrymen.

The Vietnamese people as a whole are resolved to strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance, overcome all hardships, make every sacrifice, fight and defeat the enemy sacrifice, fight and defeat the enemy in response to the appeal of Pres-ident Ho Chi Minh and that of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation with a view to liberating the South, defending the North, achieving the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country and contributing to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

Let the armed forces and people Let the armed forces and people of North Viet Nam uphold their glorious fighting tradition, stand ready to foil all schemes of the U.S. imperialists against the North, and bend all their energies to fulfil its obligations as the great rear area toward the great front, so that it can live up to its role as revolutionary base of the entire

Let our beroic South Vietnamese fellow-countrymen raise higher their winning position and their position of strength in the current period of general offensives and uprisings, win through all difficulties and obstacles, and difficulties and obstacles, and unflinchingly fight until complete victory, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam, and ultimately realize peaceful national

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam expresses its deep gratitude to the peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples, progressive people in the United States and world democratic organizations for their staunch support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on brothers and friends all over the five continents to increase their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people toward total victory, and to take firm actions for an end and to take irrm actions for an end to U.S. aggression against Viet Nam, to all U.S. encroachments on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, for the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, removal of all U.S. military bases from there, and for the respect of the South Vietnamese people's right to settle themselves their own affairs in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam nal Front for Liberation, without any foreign interference.

The Vietnamese people will surely be victorious!

The U.S. imperialist aggressors

Long live a peaceful, united, independent, democratic and prosperous Viet Nam !

Hanni November 2 1068

Hezoic Land

Editor's Note. — By October 21, 1968, the armed forces and people of Quang Binh had shot down 563 American aircraft, 100 of which were downed by the militia. In the following brief report. Nguyen Sinh talks about the tije and struggle of the pea-

COMRADE Ngai, head of the administration of the administrative committee of V. village, who was walking ahead me, bent down every few steps to pick up a bomb splinter which he threw into splinter which he threw into the pond, without interrupting his report about the situation in the village. Big changes had happened since my last visit around Tit. The village had ranked among the finest of Quang Binh province, with a landing stage teening with boats. lush green, orange groves, and cosy cottages roofed with red tiles. All this was now a thing of the past. From H. hamlet to T. hamlet. there was nothing but bomb craters, bomb splinters, and heaps of rubble. The peasants

face of these setbacks

and difficulties, President Johnson had on Nov. 1st-to put an unconditional halt to the bombardments on

revolutionary line, our people's patriotism, the strength of their oneness and determination

to win and the fine socialist

regime. It goes to the common credit of our armed forces and

people in both zones, South

ther socialist countries and our friends on the five contin-

Following U.S. unco

Government has declared :

by the people of the bro

ditional cessation of the bombardments on North Nam, the D.R.V.N.

their successes.

sunk deep into the ground, from which trenches ramified. As we came out of hamlet, Ngai stopped and pointed his finger. "Trien and old Mi," he said, "were shot by the French here. And over there, near the bridge, was where we made away with four colonialists. D bridge had again become a scene of fierce fighting in the resistance against Amer-

ican aggression, between the guerillas of V. village and the U.S. air pirates. No one knew exactly how many bombs had fallen on this stretch of road. The nearly 200 mau* of rice land around the bridge and T. hamlet and the hamlet itself, a prosperous one of a few

hundred houses, had totally tall young man, with a disappeared, replaced by square chin and a gentle craters and ruins. About five smile. I had met him for kitometres of road had been blasted away. Whenever the planes came, they never bothered to circle and take aim: from a distance just went into a dive, releasned tail. At night, steel pellet bombs were dropped every few hours on the same places. Sometimes, released: rectangular pieces of paper on which were printed pictures showing U.S. aircraft of all types: B.52s, B.57s, F.4Hs... in the process of dropping clusters of bombs, and this threatof bombs, and this threat-ening caption: "These planes will come back!" But the people of V. were not cowed. Four American planes never returned to their bases. As to traffic, well, it had never stopped, even for one night

NGUYEN XAO had laid down his life! I was dumbfounded when Comrade Ngai broke to me that piece of sad news even though I had been aware all time of the necessity of sacrifices. I remembered a

about the team of ferrymen on the river L. But I had not yet finished writing my the first time one wintry night, when it was raining night, when it was raining and the river L. was in spate, the waves rising as big as fishing-boats. It had taken Xao half an hour of struggling with his sampan to take me across second time he ferried me across, we were caught in mid-river by a parachute flare, dropped just above our head. The boat stood out in the middle of the silvery sheet of water, and we were quite worried. But continued to work the oars at an unperturbed rhythm. Some rockets hit the water quite near, and the boat rocked dangerously. Xao stood upright as if nothing

I had spent a night with him, asking him questions

report when the sad news trying to knock the ferry out of existence, and had wasted an incredible quantity of bombs and shells. Then they had imagined a new trick: sending low-flying trick: sending low-flying aircraft to drop hundreds of mines into the river. The village Party committee discussed counter-measures with the ferrymen's team for one whole afternoon. There were plenty of ways to cope with the mines, but all were dangerous. Xao and Nguyen A, came forward. All children. Comrades Duong, Thuong and Thuyen of the stood upright as if nothing had happened, but gave us instructions to lie down. When the sampan came ashore, he jumped into the knee-deep water and kept it close to the bank so that we could land easily, and village committee accompa nied the ferrymen to the headed by the Party secretary stood by, ready for rescue work. As the tiny sampan with we could land easily, and only left when we had all entered the shelter safely.

(Continued base 7) * One mau equals 3,600 square meters.

The Americans had bee

ree were married and had

landing stage. A militia team

BIG VICTORY...

(Continued from mage 1)

nistration. The Saigon ad-Such a step has shed a vivid light on this stark truth: in the course of their sacred resistance war for national salvation, the Vietthe said conference does not involve recognition of that regime by the Democratic Re-public of Viet Nam." namese people's strength in-creases proportionately to

As the side that has been unflinchingly holding the ban unlinchingly holding the com-ner of justice and winn-ing glorious victories, the D.R.V.N. Government has shown to the whole world its goodwill to help the Paris official talks forward. By firmly pursuing a sound political and military line, upholding revolutionary heroism, strengthening nation-wide unity, and with the sympathy and Our reasonable position has support of progressive manall along been unswerving, victory of strategic significance.

As President Ho Chi Minh has pointed out in his Nov. 3, 1968 appeal, 'our achievement can be ascribed to our Party's sound

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vistnamese people insistently demand that the United States stop the war of aggression in Viet Nam, put a final end to all encroachments the conversitation of executive states." on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They insistently demand that the United States demand that the United States withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, dismantle all U.S. military bases there and let the South Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, without any foreign

"After the unconditional ending of U.S. bombardments The participation with a status of full independence and equality of the representatives of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation on the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will discuss with the U.S. side 'other problems of concern is of tremendous importance for the results of the official conversations from now on to the two sides' with a vieu to a political solution to the Viet Nam problem. In agree-ment with the Central Com-Embodying the great unity of the Victnamese nation in the South, the N.F.L. is the mobilizer, organizer and leader of the 14 million South Vietnam ese who have been unceasingly mittee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Government of the Demoand irresistibly progressing on the road of struggle against the U.S. aggressors, to liberate the South, defend the North cibate in a conference whose attendance will comprise repre the South, defend the North and ultimately to reunify the Fatherland. De facto as well as de jure, to the Victnamese people as well as in the eyes of the whole progressive mansentatives of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Unit-ed States and the Saigon admi-

bind the NEI abbears as kind, the N.F.L. appears as the most legitimate and loyal representative of the South Vietnamese people, and the most truthful interpreter of their interests, thoughts, sen-timents and position. The timents and position. The banner of the N.F.L. is that of oanner of the N.F.L. is that of peace, independence, democracy, neutrality and prosperity of the South Victnames people. The voice of the N.F.L. is that of truth concerning the is that of truth concerning the South Viet Nam problem. The Political Program of the N.F.L. and the four points of the Government of the

of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are an eloquent expression of the unshakable unity of the of the unshakable unity of the 31 million people of Viet Nam. Still reluctant to give up its scheme to impose no-colo-nialism on South Viet Nam, the U.S. will bring represen-tations of the Saigon adminis-tration to the Paris conference. Our people and world public orbitals have the conference. opinion have long pointed out that the Saigon puppet admin-istration is merely an in-strument created by the U.S. to oppose our people. The Thieu-Ky-Huong clique are only a gang of traitors who represent nobody. They utterly thwart the legitimate aspirations of the South Vietnamese people and the basic rights of the Vietnamese nation. The feeling of the South Viet Nam townsfolks against their reactionary and stubborn attitude is runn-ing high and all their exert-ions are bent to overthrow them.

THE U.S. imperialists
have suffered heavy setbacks in both parts of
our country, but they remain
very stubborn, and refuctant to very stubborn, and retuctant to remounce their aggressive design against our country. At present, more than one million U.S. puppet and satellite troops are daily committing innumerable savage crimes against our While raising a ballyhoo about its "desire for peace" at the Paris talks, the U.S. is inten sifying its acts of war in the southern part of our country. Our people's fight still faces many difficulties, hardships

The great success we just obtained is but one step toward victory. President Ho Chi Minh, our beloved leader, has pointed out in his appeal: ... The sacred duty of our entire people at present is to fight and win, our resolve to rate the South, defend the North, and achieve ultimate peaceful national reunifica-

"So long as a single ag-gressor remains on our soil, we must continue our fight and wipe him out." In their history, the Viet-

In their history, the Viet-namese people have recorded many glorious feats of arms against foreign invaders. Our national tradition of dauntlessness is a source of our grea strength. It is being brought into full play in the present war of resistance against U.S. war of resistance against O.S. aggression, for national salution in both zones of our country. Dashing forward in the flush of victory under the glorious banner of the National Front for Liberation, the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces and people will certainly raise higher their determination to win and their revolutionary heroism, press forward the high tide of general offensive and widspread uprisoffensive and widspread upris-ings and foil any acts of war of the enemy in any part of the country. With a clear view of the road ahead, our Southern armed forces and people have won control of the situation and will surely strengthen it.

every effort to fulfil its task

Our Fatherland takes event pride in the great victories of the 14 million South Vietnam ese as well as in those of the 17 million Northerners. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the DRVN Government, the people of the North have fought heroically and scored tremendou successes. Realities have prove that so long as the U.S. imthat so long as the U.S. im-perialists continue their ag-gression against South Viet Nam, the people there will go on resisting them, and the on resisting them, and people of the North will me

as great rear base of the strug gle against U.S. aggression. Never before have the blood

sealed brotherhood of the North and the South roused us to revolutionary actions as forcerevolutionary actions as force-fully as now. Living up to their pledge to their South Viet Nam compatriots, the people of North Viet Nam are resolved to devote all their might and main to the great cause of the entire people on the great front. The sing-mindedness of purpose, which is to discharge the North's

obligations as the great rea obligations as the great rear base has been a sacred motive which is daily and hourly inspiring so many brilliant achievements of the North Viet Nam people in the Jighting

Fired by ardent patriotism and revolutionary heroism and responding to the sacred appeal of our beloved leader, we are getting nearer and nearer to total victory and are absolutely sure of it Our victory is one o justice over injustice, one of civilization over barbarity.

and broduction.

support of the socialist coun-tries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, the revotries, the Communist and Workers' Parkies, the revo-lutionary national liberation movement and the forces struggling for world peace and social progress. This support is consonent with the conscience of our time, the trend of history and the common interests of ma kind. That is why our victory will not only be a source of boundless enthusiasm and revolutionary patriotism in revolutionary patriotism in our country, but also arouse well-justified and healthy elation all over the world.

Staunchly upholding the spirit of independence and sovereignty and main reliance on our own forces, we will always fully turn to account the great significance and effect of every valuable support to us. naluable

R AISING still higher their winning position and upholding the spirit of offensive, let all our armed forces and people dash forward and bring to complete victory the resistance to U.S. aggres-

TOTAL FAILURE OF U.S. "CLEAR-AND-HOLD" NEW STRATEGY INEVITABLE

A PATENT STRATEGIC SETBACK

A few weeks after the stag-gering blow dealt by the P.L.A.F. in their Tet offensive, the men in the Penofficiative, the men in the entragon sent on March 25, 1968, to L.B. Johnson, reported the Paris Figare, a plan aimed at replacing the "search-and-destroy" strategy by the "clear-and-hold" strategies. a more modest plan which consists in mustering forces to defend the most populated areas in South Viet Nam. It transpires from successive declarations of the topmost American or the topmost American war makers in Saigon and Washington as well as from disclosures of the American press, that the Pentagon's new strategic plan aims at the three following objec-

First, avoid for the U.S. expeditionary forces new disastrous losses and enable them to keep their role as mainstay of the aggressive military forces in South Viet

Second, save the puppet army and administration from total collapse and try with might and main to set afoot a puppet army which, as Washington hopes, would be able to bear the brunt of

Third, keep the strategic positions necessary to the con-tinuation of the war, those which are, at the present time, of vital importance to the U.S. expeditionary forces: towns and cities, bases, trunk communication lines and the few populated rural areas still under their control.

As is obvious to everyone As is obvious to everyone
the American strategists
themselves have recognized
it —, this strategic plan is
an emergency palliative to
avoid the worst, halt the
sweeping downfall caused
them by the South Viet Nam armed forces and people. The to obtain in this "new strategy" only "limited successes," that is to protract their lesperate defensive struggle. Gone the period, still quite which swaggering along like conquistadors head of hundreds of their spick and span uni-forms, armed with the most up - to - date equipment and having a matchless firing power, Westmoreland " break the V.C.'s backbone stroy" strategy. The new Saigon is a real step back-ward and reflects the defeatism and passiveness of the

Since then, developments on the battlefield have given substance to P.L.A.F. pre dictions in its various com muniqués released after the lunar new year that the successes expected by Abrams and his bosses are sheer moonshine for the U.S. army.

INABILITY OF THE ENEMY TO CARRY OUT STRATEGIC DEFENSIVE

Saigon in July last Mc-Namara's successor, Clark Clifford, admitted that the bulk of the U.S. and puppe armies had been engaged in operations aimed at "stamping out the offensives" the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Their task boils down to the following

First, defend and consolidate the reinforced defence lines around and within towns and cities, military bases, important C.P.s and "enclaves" set along main strategic nication lines.

Second, set up "belts capable of resisting the patriots' new attacks, drive the war away from cities and towns of paramount political and military importance for

Third, conduct police oper ations in cities and towns and "sweeps" to clear towns, bases and communication lines and prevent P.L.A.F. attacks

It is obvious to all observers that an insoluble contradiction has arisen between the heavy claims of that strategic plan and the quite inadequate troop strength at the disposal of the U.S command in Saigon.

Two-thirds of enemy forces had to be concentrated around Saigon and in the two northernmost provinces of South Viet Nam. Nevertheless. neither the puppet "capital city" nor the old "imperial" capital and the marines south of the 17th parallel have been able to parry the hard blows of the PLAF since last spring. According to the calculations of some American strategic services, a somewhat "solid" deferee of Science would defence of Saigon would require half a million men! And what about other tres and bases all over the

In order to make good this serious shortage of manpower, the only way the Pentagon dares to think of is an appropriate strengthening of the expeditionary corps coupled with great efforts to increase the muscle and morale of the puppet army muscle and

when Johnson could throw tens and tens of thousands tens and tens of thousands of G.I.s into the battle within a few months! The bellicose president can now reinforce only piecemeal the U.S. expeditionary force which well-nigh reaches the ceiling of some 550,000 men.
The possibility to beef up
the strength of the puppet
army is also derisory in the
present military and political situation when the areas under enemy control have considerably shrunk and the puppet administrative appa-

However, the time is over

ratus is facing critical disin tegration. Enemy losses have sky rocketed, reaching a daily average of 2,000 killed, wounded, captured or report-ed as "deserters" according to the P.I. A.F. latest commu niqué (No 10), thus exceeding by far the 1967 figure. Clifford admitted that the lowest monthly American casualties in 1968 equalled the highest

figures in 1967. This is a problem familiar to all primary schoolchildren: it is useless to try to fill a tank when the emptying tap has a flow superior supplying tap.

Some one would say that the victories of an army depend chiefly on the fighting spirit of its troops and on a good command and organisation. This is quite true, but this is precisely the chink in the enemy armour.

long from North to South Then, even in the focal sector of this disposition where According to the Western big contingents of troops are stationed, the U.S. command press, the morale of the puppet army is as low as ... a blade of grass. That of the is forced to scatter them in order to d fend many objecti-ves (military, political, admin-G. I.s is no higher. The underlying cause of all this is the istrative and economic or-gans) against eventual attacks unjust character of the war been compelled to wage to try to interdict the many routes utilized by the adversary and discharge a host of different misarmed people, resolute to fight and sure to win. And it is a losing war for the aggressors! As for the organ-ization of the puppet army, sions required by the situation (patrol, guard, "sweep," control...). Thus, of one hunit has undergone profound changes due to personal rival-ries between various clans in the ruling clique. Insofar as control...). Thus, of one nun-dred battalions stationed around Saigon two-thirds are deployed in 11 provinces of Eastern Nam Bo where they are used in the occupation of sector and sub-sector the Americans are concerned the successive victories of th C.P.s, commun P.I.A.F. have knocked out rural areas, in the formation of "anti-rocket" belts, "antimany generals and command-ers-in-chiefs (a dozen, as estimated by the Western infiltration" belts, in the building of "resistance nests" press) and a series of often conflicting strategies and tactics which have been in various town quarters and districts, in order to cope with eventual attacks by the P.L.A.F., etc...

While almost all his troop With their insufficient num strength has been committed ber, their sagging morale and poor combativeress, a con-fused organization and comtions, what amount of manpower is left for Abrams to carry out "sweeps" of any impormand, an inefficacious tactics tance? From the scattering and strategy, the enemy armed forces, already powerless forces originates

strikes against the threatened positions in his defective system. His thin strategic reserves have been decimated by the P.L.A.F. and the weaknesses of his defence increased. Added to resulting from the impotence of the puppet army and the U.S. expeditionary corps, the former, to keep security in the towns and cities and no pulous areas, and the latter, to put up a fast cuirass around protected zones.

incapability to create a great mobile force capable of coping with the revolutionary forces'

TACTICS NOT UP TO ves, are all the more incapable to carry out strategic STRATEGIC REQUIRE. MENTS

to launch counter - offens

A STRATEGIC SET-UP

WITH MANY WEAK-

NESSES AND SHORT-

COMINGS

MPLEMENTING his "clear

his forces around towns and

cities, communication lines and populated rural areas to cope with the people's attacks and uprisings. He planned to

him to put up a strong defen sive posture while in a posi

tion to launch heavy attacks

at a moment's notice, drive

to the scattering of his for

proved that none of his cal-

culations has worked. His

tradictions between concen

still serious and the disp

Here are the reasons:

orces remain scattered, con-

tration and dispersion are

tion of troops is full of weak-nesses and shortcomings.

First, the targets to defend

which number some hundreds are spread all over the coun

try on a thousand kilometres

ning from all directions

war away from the the war away from the defence zones and put an end

and - hold" strategy.
Abrams has concentrated

HE tactics used by the enemy can be put in a nutshell as follows:

Enclaves in positions or position groups set up in the defence perimeter around towns and cities, bases or communication lines :

-Massive utilization of fire power (aircraft and artillery) and mobility (helicopter and motorized transport) in "preventive" operations to baffle the plan of the adversary and carry out what is called a

There is nothing new in these tactics which have suffered bitter failure since the heyday of the famous " strategi counter-offer

The "enclayes" which have required big quantities of material and war mean and a huge manpower to build, have become selected targets for the attacks and artillery shellings of the patriots who thus kill two birds with one stone. Worse still, these enclaves are inef ficicient to stem P.L.A.F actions as was shown by the case of Khe Sanh, the most famous of them, whose piti-ful fate heralded the bankruptey of this American tactics. "Mobile defence" exists only in the minds the American officers: in fact, there is on the terrain a fortified positions" as remark-ed a Reuter correspondent on July 3 last. The "belts" around Saigon, Hue, Da Nang with their barbed wire entanglements, electronic watch

al type of defence line. Abrams bas ballyhooed his fire power, claiming, as AP reported on June 29, 1968, that his B52s would carry out the bombing to the point that it needs only an unarm-ed patrol to come and record the results. Realities have given him the lie and on February 19, 1968 the U.S. News and World Report revealed that the American staff officers in Saigon had admitted that the bombings could not halt the P.L.A.F. attacks and big contingents of troops would be necessary.

Police and clearing opera-tions have yielded no better results. The enemy continues to come under fire in urbar centres, even in Saigon and Da Nang. Whole convoys Da Nang. Whole convoys have been destroyed on roads and waterways, and shells keep raining on American

U.S. CONDUCT OF THE NEW U.S. CRIMES IN SOUTH VIET NAM ICAL AIMS ARE IRRECONCILABLE

ONE of the salient fea-tures in the war now being waged by the Americans is massive utili-zation of bombs, shells and toxic chemicals to destro toxic chemicals to destroy whole regions in the South, including the urban districts in Saigon-Cho Lon. From February to July 130 towns and cities were barbarously hit Nearly all the Cam Long the Cambridge of t well as hundreds around Saigon and Da Nang were flattened into "safety belts" for the U.S. and quit lings. Hue, one the biggest cities in South Viet Nam, had, according to the Western press, 80 per cent of its houses destroyed by Amer-ican bombs and shells. This have wrought indiscriminately is an open avowal of the bankruptcy of the demagogic political manoeuvres of U.S. neo-colonialism. It is also a sign of the most exacerbated nherent in the "clear-andstrategy, betw the military measures and the conduct of the war on the one hand, and the most urgent political objective of the aggressors on the other, that is security and stability - however ap-parent they may be-which

visited devastated areas, factories and the countryside, and I had many interviews be created, short of which no puppet regime could The enemy is once more mistaken in thinking that terror could subdue the South Viet Nam people. The past and present have American escalation of terror, Viet Nam has held out and progressed and is in a position to win victory. Though the word "escala-

shown that it is just in the midst of the harshest re come to a head in our country. Wholesale destruction and massacre weapons used by the U.S. only to stir up a hornets' nest among our people. It can be affirmed that it is U.S. bombs and shells which have broken its defence belts and unquestionably defeated its own "clear-andhold" stragegy.

Washington is bogged

down more than ever in the quagmire of a war lost beyond remedy. When the imminent collapse of the puppet army was as clear as daylight, the Pentagon sought to "Americanize" war, but the shadow of defeat was still looming large, Caught in a vicious cohorts thought they could find a life busy by namizing" the war. But it is too late! The importance of the puppet army and administration is already too patent to give this "Viet-namization" plan an appearance of success in these conditions. Abrams's "clearand-hold" strategy is far from being an efficient remedy for the mess in the Pentagon and the White House. Its implementation has exposed

an May, 3,200 in June, 6,400 in July, 5,000 in August and even more in Suphember (about on the superior of the weaknesses and it is doubtless that under the impact of

of any limitation to the

ican military effort. The boot

WHILE in North Viet

aggressors d:opped in September 1968 a bomb load

September 1908 a bomb load to times bigger than in April, they continued to heap up crimes against the South Vietnamese people.

INTENSIVE USE OF

CHEMICALS AS WAR

MEANS

Editor's Note.— Under the headline "Visit to Har-noi." French Professor

Laurent Schwartz has pub-lished in Le Monde of

October 25, 1968 the impres

october 25, 1908 the impressions he got during a recent visit to the D.R.V.N. We give here large excerpts from his article.

tion" may cause some sur-prise, it fits in with facts. Johnson's March 31 speech promised a "limited bombing." It is in fact a limitation of the area of the bombings since

Other provinces in the Mekong Delta were also subject to these criminal spray-ings. In Ca Mau province, on September 22 Binh hamlet, Tan Thuan village, Ngoc Hieu district, suffered from vomiting, headache, tumefaction; and on October 8, over one hundred people of Long Dien village, Gia Rai district, were hit and about sixty hectares of rice-fields devastated as the result of these chemical

GIAI Phong Press Agency reported that in September alone, the aggressors killed with chemicals over 200 people in Nha Be district, Gia Dinh province, a dozen kilometres South of Saigon. Hundred others were affected by vomiting or swelling. Two-thirds of the ricefields were sprayings. Other localities were also attacked: Dao Thanh and Trung An villages near My Tho provincial capital (October 7), Tan Xuan village, Ba Tri district, Ben Tre province

Ong hamlet, Loc Hun village, Trang Bang district, Tay Ninh prov ince, was flattened on tember 7 and 8. tember 7 and 8.

On September 7, at 2.30
p.m. while the Co Ong farmers were busily working in
the fields, armed helicopters
flew in and forced them to
take reference to the hamlet.

flew in and forced them to take refuge in the hamlet. A few hours later, 5 choppers and two jets assailed the villagers. Explosive bombs, napalm and phosphorous bombs were dropped, rockets fired indiscriminately while guns based at Dong Du, Trung Hoa, Hoe Nai, Tram Trung Hoa, Hoe Nai, Iram Vang, Bau Cha Ray and An Nhon Tay violently shelled them. They hurried out of their shelters, but soon

SAVAGE SANNIHITATION AND DESTRUCTION

got wrapped in a thick cloud of chemicals. Then 200 Amer-ican paratroops of Brigade 3. Division 101, came and gave the finishing stroke. All houses still standing were set afire. The destruction of Co Ong ended only the next day (September 8) at 7.30 a.m. with heavy civilian losses in

ives and property. Similar barbarities were Similar barbarities were recorded in other provinces. In Vinh Long, between August 30 and September 12, 50 people in two villages (A. Khanh and Tan Nhuan) were killed, 44 wounded and 16 abducted. On September 6. abducted. On September 6, near Ben Tre provincial capital, 85 inhabitants were murdered. In Kien Phong province, a dozen people were killed in two days ("eptember 25 and 26)

T've Seen a Viet Nam Ozodigiously Full of Life

as lar as the Vietnamese broble and I had many interviews with university people, the ministers of National Education and Higher Education, and visited some schools. My earlier impressions were fully confirmed: faced with the and their leaders are concerned the bombing on the whole o North Viet Nam having prove ineffective, Johnson has con-centrated an even bigger war effort on an area smaller and more important for the contin-uation of the war in the

To destroy all manifestations of life in the 4th Zone would hold the chance, in the American view, of stopping all movement between the North and the South. More than that, if the intensity of the bombings could lead to the creation of "no-man's-land" uninhabi able and uninhabited (i.e. the Vietnamere decided evacuate) there would be a de facto halving of Viet Nam, which is most important for

the area of now comprises only the 4th Zone between the 17th and 19th parallels and repre-sents about a quarter of the (North) Vietnamese territory, with a four and half million the eventual negotiations. population. However, in this zone the bombings have exceeded in size those carried out earlier The "limited hombing" therefore mainly a poli therefore mainly a political bull, camoulgaing a strategic operation. But Johnson's calculations have proved com-pletely erroneous. What-Sirveh me most all though my tour is that, even in the worst circumstances, the Vietnames people hold their ground, resist in whatery conditions and continue to increase production, and to so about all their activon the whole territory of North on the whole territory of North Viet Nam: whereas from January to March 1968, air raids on the whole of North Viet Nam averaged less than 2,500 per month, the 4th Zone alone was subjected to 3,500 enroll attacks in April, 4,700 in May, 5,200 in June, 6,400 in Livis Osoo in Mure, 6,400 in Livis Osoo in Mure, 6,400 in May 5,200 in June, 6,400 in May continue to increase production, and to go about all their activities, cultural included. The population of the 4th Zone live underground, but go on growing their crops the output of which has not been substantially affected. The prosubstantially affected. The pro-tection of human lines and even the life of the callte attains a remarkable degree of efficiency thanks to a sense of collective discipline of all. The 4th Zone has not chool gra-huation exams simply tra-huation exams simply tra-duction exams simply tra-tests throughout the territory of the D.R.V.N. A second set of tests had been made ready of tests had been made ready in advance for every subject so that if a village school were bombed the students would sit bombed the students would sit on another day, also fixed in advance, for the extra tests.

And there was even a third spare set of tests. In a country where all traffic is done by bicycle, all traffic is done by bicycle, such exams, houseer, have been given regularly all these years throughout the territory, and the results have always been transmitted in time to the Ministry of National Educa-tion to make possible the al-lotment of students to various acculties and technical exhoots

faculties and technical schools which are themselves dispersed me a few days in Viet Nam to realize that all Americans who have seen the same thing will be persuaded that their war is losing one ... All that explains quite well the behaviour of the Vietnamese delegation at the Paris conver sations. The American diplo macy wants to engage the namese in a parley on the basis of recibracity : the Amer. icans having made a concession by limiting the bombing, it is now the turn of the Vietnamese

to show a gesture of good will. However, we have seen that there has been in fact—even if the Vietnamese took advantage of the fact that the bombing is non limited to only a part of their territory—no true conces-sion on the part of the Americans. On the other hand, there teans. On the other hand, there isn't any possibility of equating the aggressor and the victim of aggression. The fact is that the U.S. has attacked North Viet Nam, Even if it now scales down a little its attacks this cannot provide any ground for the Vietnamese to reciprocate. The majority of international authorities and the mos tional authorities and the most enlightened minds in the U.S.' agree that no solution is pos-sible so long as the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N. continu-

I have not only seen enery I have not only seen every-where the same iron will to resist and determination to win. I have seen a Viet Nam prodigiously full of life, in full development. The country

around Hanoi is an immense rice plain. True, the living standard is low and the techstandard is tow and the tech-nical knowbow poor. However, one can destroy big factories, a steel complex and major buildings while one cannot destroy the farmers' villages and ricefields. In this country where 95% of the population were illiterate in 1945, the were illiterate in 1945, the children of farmers are learn-ing in their schools or evening classes to resolve equations or to grasp the laws of electricity.

The modernisation of a country in general encounters two kinds of obstacles; on the one hand, the machines are expen-sive and require a big accumu-lation of capital, and on the other, the masses of the popu-lation are not in a position, either psychologically or tech-nically, to utilize them. In most cases, it is the second obstacle which is the bigger. irrespective of political regime. there exists in the world no community technically capable of handling modern instruof handling modern instru-ments that cannot, in one way or another, be purchased. Viet Nam today lacks machines because of its initial powerly and the blockade and destruction by war. But already an important mass of the Viet-namese people are capable mentally (thanks to their socialist education) and technically (thanks to their scientific training) to man machines the training to man machines the day they will have them, It can be forescen that a big leap forward in the domain of science and technique will take place in Viet Nam once peace has returned. In spite of the bombing and the devastation, six or seven million Vietnamese are attending school, taken in-to account the infant classes, the full-time classes and the evening complementary courses for the adults, the aggregate more than one third of the

the onslaughts of the South

15 YEARS OF GLORIOUS SUCCESSES

Nov.9, together with the Khmer people and the other brother peo-ples on the Indo-China ples on the Peninsula, the le will be celebrating the Kingdom of Cambodia

For many years now, under Sihanouk's clearsighted lea dership, the fraternal Khmer people have been achieving great successes in their ruggle for the defence of the independence, sovereign-ty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom and in the building of a prosperous Cambodia. The Prosperous Cambodia. The U.S. imperialists and their South Viet Nam and Thai-land henchmen harbour a deep hatred for independent and neutral Cambodia. a peace-loving and indomitable nation. They leave no stone unturned to bully Cambodia. they want to throw a "shade over Angkor" and "tighten their noose" and round the Khmer neck through the channel of U.S. Cambodia has undergone aid. They keep putting pres-sure on Cambodia to force But they have been meeting with the resolute struggle of

triotism, have always fought with valour in defence of their sacred national rights. All efforts of sabotage and threat from the U.S. imperialists and their hench shameful failures. The Camhodian Government and peoneered putsches, driven S gon and Bangkok spies out of Cambodia, rejected U.S. aid and broken off relations successively with Saigon, Bangkok and Washington. has strongly condemned the attacks, bombings and strafings of Cambodian border areas by the U.S. imperialists and their

the Khmer people, a people who, fired by traditional pa-

army and people have heroi-cally fought and duly punished U.S. and puppet punished U.S. and puppet armed forces violating Khmer

Cambodia have been frustrated. But Washington has not reconciled itself to its figsen. It continues threat-

Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. imperialists and their Saigon and Bangkok henchmen have stepped up their provocations against Cambodian territory, bullying and victimizing civilians on the border and carrying on a the border and carrying on a campaign of slander and aggression against Cambodia. But they have received well deserved lessons: intruding U.S. planes were shot down, American troops on board trespassing river boats were taken prisoner, U.S. lies exposed, U.S. claims to control the Cambodian border rejected by the Cambodian Government.

big changes over the past 15 years, a short period in a nation's history. Her young industry has been able to turn out many consume turn out many consumer goods, her agriculture, encouraged by the government and the people, has been expanding, Many of her towns, repaired and enlarged, are now boasting up-to-date constructions. The building of Sihanoukville has provided of Sihanoukville has provided her with facilities for foreign trade. Education, public health, arts and sports have been also forging ahead.

The Vietnamese people are proud of the Khmer people, their friend and brother, who are fighting side by side with them against the U.S. imperialists in the frontline people. Cambodia's successes in the deferee of in the defence of independ-ence and freedom give a strong impulse to the struggle

of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, while contributing to the strength-ening of militant solidarity the Indochinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for the defence of peace,

Fighting against the same enemy which is U.S. aggressive imperialism, to defend independence, freedom and national construction, each in their respective own way, the governments and peoples of the D.R.V.N. and of Cambodia have for many years supported and encour-aged each other. The Vietthat a proud people are invincible when they are determined to defend their namese people are determined to stand by the Khmer people in their struggle for the independence, soverthe independence, sover-eignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cam-bodia. The Government of the DRVN has constantly affirmed its unswerving stand: to respect Cambodia's policy of peace and neutrality, and to consider it the inalien able right of the Cambodian Government and people. In response to the call of the Royal Government of Cambo dia, the South Viet Nam Nand the Government of

In their legitimate struggle, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the sympathy and unreserved support of the Cambodian people and Government. Head of State Norodom Sihanouk has strongly condemned the US atrocious war of aggres sion in Viet Nam and repea-tedly voiced his unqualified val of the 4 points of the NEL Political programme. regarding them as the correct line to solve Viet Nam problem The Royal

DRVN have solemnly recog-

nized, and pledged respect of, Cambodia's territorial

integrity within her present

Government has very promptly recognized the South Viet Nam NFL as the genuine re-presentative of the SouthVietnamese people. The Khmer

people have given a warm ovation to the successes of the South Vietnamese people in their generalized offe ves and simultaneous upris ings. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said in his June 14, 1968 speech in Pnon Penh: "The victories of the Vietnamese national resistance over US forces of op pression are those of all free men in the world. They show

The establishment of di-DRVN and the Kingdom of Cambodia, the setting-up of Cambodia in mid - 1967, the signing of trade agree-ments to increase the Cambodia volume of trade exchange Cambodia, the opening of the Hanoi - Pnom Penh air line and the exchange of sports art, cinema, press delegati

were important steps in the intercourse between the two

most sacred rights and the

future of coming genera-

The Vietnamese people are brother Khmer people bonds of good neighbourhood, mutual confidence and lasting co-operation on the basis the 5 principles of peaceful co-existence. The present soli darity and friendship will the same in the future. The Vietnamese people rejoice that through the struggle against the common enemy. i.e. U.S. imperialism, the peoples of Viet Nam, Cam-bodia and Laos, have been strengthening their unity. Their militant solidarity has

contributed greatly to the successes of the three peoples in the defence and the building of their countries.

On the occasion of the Na tional Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Vietnamese cordially wish the people cordially wish the brother Khmer people bigger successes in the defence of independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and the building of a prosperous

" Shade Over Angkor": a film depicting the U.S.engineered abortive putsch by Dap Chuon in 1959 (Script and direction by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who played the leading part.)

. "U.S. Aid Is a Noose to Us" (N. Sihanouk-1964).

N.F.L. Permanent Representations Established

· in Syria and Tanzania

ON October 28, the N.F.L. External Relations Commis-sion issued two commuwith a view to strength ening the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the South Vietnamese people and the peoples of the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania it was agreed these two countries a Permanent Representa tion of the South Viet Nam National Front for

London Stages Its Biggest Ever Anti-U.S. Viet Nam Aggression Demonstration

A BOUT 100,000 people from various parts of Britain on October 27, 1968 conration for an end to the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and the cessa-tion of the U.S. bombing of

Western news agencies said it was "London's bigsaid it was "London's big-gest ever anti-war demon-stration". It was sponsored by the "Viet Nam Solidarity Committee" and many other mass organizations of the ople which support British people which Viet Nam's struggle.

The demonstrators carried flags of the South Viet Nam

N.F.L. and chanted slogans such as "Victory for the Viet Nam people", "Stop the bombing", "Victory for the National Liberation Front", "Ho... Ho...Ho Chi Minh", "Down with Amer-ican imperialism", etc.

They held a meeting on They held a meeting on Trafaigar Square, then march-ed to the U.S. Embassy. Though a big police force was deployed to block the roads leading three, many of the marchers managed to get through and staged a three-bour demonstration on the Embassy square. Many U.S. flags were burned. Sticks and bottles were thrown at

in a petition at the British Prime Minister's residence demanding that the British Labour Party dissociate itself with U.S. aggression in Vict

An Australian flag was also burned in front of Australia House in protest against the Australian government? complicity in the war.

Western sources further reported that the British authorities had called in 21,000 policemen to handle demonstration .which nevertheless took its planned

D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Flays Sato Government's Move Against Korean Residents

THE spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam made on October 29, 1968 the following statement protesting against the reactionary Sato Govern- dents in Japan. ment's suppression of Korean residents in Japan :

" Of late, under the pretext of renewal of foreigners' registration cards under the foreigners' registration law', the reactionary Sato government has resorted to deception and intimidation to force

"These flagrant acts of repression of the reactionary Sato Government crudely encroach upon the basic human rights and democratic and national rights of the Korean residents in Japan and violate international law

Heroic Land

OMRADE Hoang, head of the water conservancy brigade, took me on a visit to the H. dyke. The Yanks had been attacking it as hard as the D. bridge. On one occasion, they raided the area every day for one month at a day for one month at a stretch, using high explosive bombs in the daytime and rockets and anti-personne steel-pellet bombs at night The water conservancy bri gade had to stand by day and night, in shelters, rushing out to work at every lull. In spite of precautions, some people had been slightly wounded. The hardest part of and night, in shelters, rush the job was how to get earth. The soil in the fields along the bank was sandy and unfit for consolidation work. So earth had to be got from an islet in the river, boatload after boatload, As I recalled it, the dyke used to have neater contours. Now, after consolidation, it looked rugged and unkempt, but bigger and stronger, like

OMRADE Hoang, head a pair of knotty arms bracing the expanse of fields From where we stood, we the waves on the river, and the fippling expanse of rice land. The ricefields of V. had been The ricefields of V. had been planted at the right time of season and had been well manured, and so the rice looked lush and green. Following a discussion of Uncle Ho's Appeal, all six co-operatives of the region had set about seeking to attain a yield of 24 quintals per hectare this winter. Added to the rice brought in in summer, total yield for the year would marked with bomb and shell craters, not a plot was left fallow and the rice seedlings stood in straight rows. In field, marked with a sign: "Le Thi Lam, group 4,H.T." three girls were pushing weeders. Three rifles were stacked on the paddy dyke, next to a first-aid kit and a

For these reasons, millions

of people have swelled the ranks of political fighters,

ranks or political fighters, volunteer supply carriers, and Youth shock brigades serving the front. In particular, youths of both sexes have enthusiastically joined the armed forces,

the youth shock brigades and

five months of the year were three times the total for the

first six months of 1067. In

Gia Lai they have increased six -fold compared with the peak year of the previous period. In almost all villages of Central Trung Bo, and

of Central Trung Bo, and Western, Central and Eastern

Nam Bo, 100% of the youth have pledged readiness to go anywhere and do anything the fatherland requires. On

"Which of you is Lam?"
I asked the nearest girl.

"Just try to guess," she giggled. Her cheeks showed ggled. Her cheeks showed imples, like a child's. Another girl, who looked somewhat older, called to me,

were attracted to it by the shade of a few clusters of "She was pulling your legs. Lam was wounded yesterday by a steel-pellet bomb, as she good shelters, and mostly by a mock-up of a tank. When we came there, as a matter was manuring the plot. Not seriously though." A tossin resounded from a "tank" was being launched by a swarm of kids under

roared in from the sea and circled over the are Comrade Minh shoved me into a shelter at the foot of the dyke. The three girls had let their weeders and rushed to a combat trench. Their rifles pointing skyward, one of them called out to us, "Hey you!
"What?" I exclaimed.

"Be ready to rope one of air pirates, shouted in reply and, leaning against the back of one of her friends, burst out laughing.

Minh shook a fist in her direction and told me, "She s a jolly girl."

Ngai pointed to the road,
That's where her father was killed by the French," he said. "He himself was a gue-

In the field of production

full attention has been paid to collective organization of abour, mutual aid among the

working peasantry, improve-ment of farming technique

ment of farming technique, and rational distribution of manpower. In the five prov-inces of Tra Vinh, Ca Mau, Ben Tre, My Tho and Kien Phong alone, 2,322 mutual-aid teams have been set up with a 32,042 membership. Within a short period, thanks to col-province have the set of the province had province had a so that the set of the local province had a so the set of the dug 38 channels for irri-

dug 38 channels for irri

gation. In Ben Tre, 30,000 hectares have been planted with off-season rice, and

14 kilometres of channel

dredged, thereby providing adequate water for tens of thousands of hectares of rice

land. Peasants' Associations

strengthened and have been

expanding rapidly; they play

countryside. Almost all the executive committees of

levels have been consolidated

for Liberation have

May 1950, after the summer harvest. Soldiers from the M. post tried a raid on H. hamlet to seize the rice. They were about a company; we were only five guerillas. When we moved across a field to combat positions set up in the cemetery near the entrance to the village, how-ever, about fifteen buffalo boys left their animals and followed us. Nothing could dissuade them, neither advice nor rebuke. Each had taker hold of a bamboo stick and obviously wanted to take part in the forthcoming battle. They just did as we did, now reached our combat positions with the kids by our side we lay there waiting for the enemy. But they didn't seem to make up their minds to cross the river and accept battle. Eventually they with-

N those days when the militia were taken up by field work, their drill

ground near the entrance to H. hamlet became a play-ground for buffalo boys. They

filao pines, the proximity to

of fact, an "assault" on the

On our way back to the

by children aren't childlike in the least. During the anti-

fought scores of battles. But the one which has left the

most vivid memories with me was an incident which involved children. It was in

Sometimes things done

hamlet, Ngai told me :

French resistance

the noon sun.

battle. Eventually they with-drew. The people on the other bank later told us that they had been seared by our numbers." In the days I spent at V. village, Comrade Ngai's words village, Comrade Ngai's words and memories of the mock battle staged by the buffalo boys against the "tank" kept lingering in my mind. I thought to myself: it seems as though the men and women in our land had to fight against foreign aggression as soon as they came into the

world. NGUYEN SINH

Corrections

In our last issue, no 188 - Page 4, column 3, line 36 and seq. should read:

The posture of the dollar is not only for the American economy but for the whole "free world" economy as well. - Interlace (page 4, column 5, line 27 from bottom) should

- Page 8, column 2, line 25 should read:

of Saigon (October 19), the U.S. infantry H.Q. at Long Binh, near Saigon (hit by 30

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improve ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly abbreciate all your suggestions as they will held us to serve you more efficiently in future.

the puppet 'Republic of Korea nationality' upor Korean citizens in Japan. Under the 'foreigners' registration law', it has illegally arrested many Korean resi-

gives guidance to the work for national salvation and national construction. This is the guerillas and militia, in record numbers. In Central Trung Bo and the Mekong delta alone, hundreds of thousands of young people have enlisted in the army and the brigades of investigation. of the Americans have been driven into a few last cities are about to collapse: nothing can save the traitorous puppet administration for all its props have been destroyed. thousands of young people have enlisted in the army and the brigades of juvenile volunteers. In several prov-inces, Quang Ngai for instance, their enrolment for the first

ballot of independence and freedom, one that gives back not only have given initial satisfaction to the deepest aspirations of the Southern life to us and officially recogpeople but also met the most At present, almost all vil-ages, from Nam Bo, Trung urgent needs of the resistance against U.S. aggression, for lages, from Nam Bo, Trung Bo to Tay Nguyen, have chos-en their People's Liberation Councils and People's Lib-eration Committees. The pro-portion of voters attained in national salvation, in the present stage of relentless offensives and uprisings. The people have grown fully conscious that only by in-tensifying their efforts in portion of voters attained in many instances 90%, and even 100% in a number of villages in My Tho, Ben Tre, Quang Ngai, Ninh Thuan, Gia Lai... combat, production and the organisation of their life and organisation of their life and ceaselessly consolidating and safeguarding the revolutionary In many provinces, district tive organs have administrative organs have been elected, for instance in Gia Lai, Rach Gia, Quang Ngai and Ben Tre. People's Liberation Councils and Com-mittees at provincial local power will they be able to defeat the aggressive war of the American imperialists and their lackeys. The fine repre sentatives elected by the people to the various levels of revolution are now operating in Ca Mau, Quang Tri, Thua Thien and Gia Lai.

FULFILLING THE TASK OF IMMEDIATE REAR FOR REVOLUTIONARY WAR

the three men aboard pulled out, the rest of us waited on the bank. It was a tense wait. Now and then a mine would explode and the sampan

explode and the sampan would disappear from sight because of the smoke and geyser, and our blood would freeze. But seconds later the

reeze. But seconds later the tiny vessel would again appear on the blue waters. The job was completed in three hours. Xao, A, Lo stepped on the bank, their faces blue with cold but

brightened by a triumphant

It was three days later that all three laid down their lives. An oar had remained tightly clasped in Xao's hand.

We were standing on the

bank, near the shelter where

I had spent a night talking with Xao. The tide was rising

and the sun was playing on

the shining surface of the water, with thousands of

wavelets glittering as melting tin. On the other bank, a

for passengers. Ngai pointed his finger to a bare-backed

man walking on the sand.
'Tan," he said. "He was
eccretary of the Labour

secretary of the Labour Youth. When Xao died, he volunteered to replace him."

(Continued from page 8)

Councils comprised represen-tatives of both the Kinh (Viet-

namese) and Thuong (mon-tagnard) people, a symbol of the broad union between the

Former puppet soldiers who had broken away from enemy ranks also qualified to vote. Many said in a voice laden with emotion: "This is the

nizes our citizen rights.

nationalities.

NEW PROGRESS...

sampan lay at anchor, waiti

OLLOWING over twenty years of struggle and sacrifices, the people of South Viet Nam have made a first step in winning the right to be masters of their destiny in their beloved land, through the present elections to the various levels of the revolutionary administration. Henceforward, for the peo-ple of the South, the time is definitely gone when a handful of traitors could rule the roost without any regard for the lives of the people; a new, resplendent era has new, resplendent era has begun, when the people can shape their own destiny, an

people to the various levels of revolutionary power are also fully aware of their great and glorious responsibilities in the job of encouraging, mobilizing, organizing and guiding the entire people to successfully fulfil all tasks. In the fighting, the people's efforts will be directed to giving a continuous impulse to the generalized offensives and uprisings, wiping out still

more enemy manpower, besieging and capturing the remaining military posts, pushing up armed insurrections in enemy-occupied areas, consolidating the liberated areas in all respects, standing ready to beat off all enemy counter attacks, eliminating remaining agents of the properties of the country of the c at the same time contributing at the same time contributing resources and mapower to the front, and together with the people and armed forces in the whole country winning complete victory over the American aggressors.

anywhere and do anything the fatherland requires. On the High Plateaux, a few districts alone in the prov-inces of Cong Tum, Gia Lai, Dac Lac have sent as many as 150,000 volunteer supply carriers to the front. A most and supplied with able leadership. In some prov-inces and districts, as many stimulating fact is that a large number of young men as 20,000 new members have been admitted over the past living in enemy-occupied areas have gone to the liberated areas and asked to join the two months, and in several people's armed forces. The raising of funds and collection of rice for the armed forces has also expanded. In Tra On district (Vinh Binh) Tra On district (Vinh Binh) within the first 20 days of June 1958, the people contributed 30,000 giá (one gia equals 20 kilograms) of rice for the front. Remarkable is the fact that enemy destruction and unfavourable weather conditions have not prevented conditions have not prevented the people of Tay Nguyen from fulfilling all their duties. In the period since August this year, Cong Tum province chipped in 800 tons of rice; even a sparsely - populated even a sparsely - populated district gave as much as 40 tons. Two districts in Dac

As regards the organisation of life, under the leadership and practical guidance of revolutionary power, all activities connected with life and combat have been given a great impetus : educa-tion, health, sanitation, disease prevention, culture, arts and literature... Following the birth of the revolutionary power and after the people have recovered the right to decide their destiny, the liberated areas as a whole have been undergoing an all-round growth. All urgent questions concerning combat, produc-tion and everyday life have received prompt and relevant answers. The liberated areas tons of paddy. From the enemy-occupied areas, the people presented the revolutionary forces with 330 tons. answers. The liberated areas of the South are marching forward to fulfil their duties as immediate rear for the revolutionary war.

Military

N the small hours of November 1, the P.L.A.F. shelled many targets in downtown Saigon - Cho los, in Hue and My Tho. Moored on the Mekong river, opposite My Tho, an L.S.T. with 400 G.I.s on board was blasted by mines and suffered heavy damage. Tan Son Nhat airbase and the fuel depots at Nha Be were plastered with big shells.

Nevertheless the activities of regional troops and guerillas were given full prominence in last week's South Viet Nam military reports of the Giai Phong Press Agency. In the present revolutionary armed struggle of the South Vietnamese people against the American aggressors and their lackeys "guerilla warfare" prevails inde in military actions of the patriotic forces and largely contributes to the success of their arms. There lies the great significance of the Guerilla Warfare Conference which ended in mid-October.

W ESTERN press revealed that a little past midnight of Nov. 1. the P.L.A.F. slammed shells on Saigon — Cho lon. The targets hit were Gia Long targets hit were Gia Long palace, seat of the pupper "government" and the Fifth District Police C.P. North West of the city, Tan Son Nhat airbase, and the fuel port of Nha Be to the South-east. Military installations Nhat airbase, and the number of the number o

In Hue, at least about 15 shells fell on an enemy post on the night of Oct. 31, Western agencies announced.

THE fiercest ground battles took place between Oc-tober 26 and 28 in Tay Ninh province where an Amer-ican battalion had one comican partation had one com-ican battalion had one com-badly mauled in Tang Ken region (50km northeast of Tay Ninh). At least two chop-pers were downed. Further, spen north of Saigon, 183 enemy troops were killed or wounded, 5 tanks and armour-ded cars destroyed and 2 chop-pers downed between October 24 and 29.

In BenTre province, Mekong Delta, between October 19 and 25, some elements of U.S. Division 9 and puppet troops Division 9 and puppet troops suffered a new setback in d a new setback in Trom and Mo Cay Giong Trom and Mo Cay districts and lost 500 men put out of action, 17 vessels sunk or burnt and 12 helicopters downed. In Tra Vinh and Rach Gia provinces, enemy losses were respectively 400 men wiped out, 6 vessels sunk or set afire, 2 choppers downed and 3 vehicles

destroyed between October i and 5, and 450 men put out of action (including 100 men who crossed over to our side), 2 choppers downed and 4 war vessels sunk between October I and IO.

Among other targets of the P.L.A.F. in Nam Bo were: Bien Hoa airbase, shelled between October 20 and 27, the Long Binh logistic comtne Long 8inh logistic com-plex, north - east of Saigon (October 20), Ka Tum camp, 110km northwest of Saigon (October 26) and 9 sector and sub-sector C.P.s (October 23-

N the Western High Pla-teaux the P.L.A.F. pound-ed Ser P- poot near Duc Lap (October 23), a U.S. artillery position northwest a strillery position northwest battalion of U.S. Division 4, 80km south of Pleuku and another position near Dr. 1988 of U.S. para Brigade 173 at An Khe (October 30). The losses of laid by the guerillas and regional troops on the roads linking this region to the Western High Plateaux from North to South (from October 10 to 15) were 2100 of the Western High Plateaux from North to South (from October 10 to 15) were 2100 of the U.S. 1988 of the Plateaux from North to South (from October 10 to 15) were 2100 of the Mestern High Plateaux from North of South And Armoured cars and 2 choppers downed.

cars and 2 choppers downed.
North of Quang Tri province, the U.S. Marines and units of U.S. Motorized Division 5 newly landed in South Viet Nam were violently intercepted in Con Then region from Cetober 23 to 26 and lost at least 300 men and over the Control of landing craft were sunk, blocking navigation on the canal for several days.

Between October 1 and Between October I and 8, the guerillas put out of action 400 enemy troops (mostly G.I.s) around Hue, and killed and wounded 400 G.I.s engaged in clearing operations south of Quang Tri province.

Southwest of Da Nang, on October 29, P.L.A.F. artillery pounded Thuong Duc outpost twice.

4th ALL-SOUTH VIET NAM Operations GUERILLA CONFERENCE **FNDS IN SUCCESS**

I M mid-October 1968, the 4th All-South Viet Nam Guerilla Conference was held somewhere in South Nam's liberated zone. held

Thi Dinh. Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh, deputy C-in-C of the People's Liberation Armed Forces, Liberation Armed Forces, delivered a report on the mi-litary situation and splendid exploits of guerilla warfare, the highlights of which are as follows:

Over the past period, our armed forces and people have obtained unprecedentedly great and all-sided successes. Guerilla warfare has contrigreat and all-sided successes. Guerilla warfare has contributed its substantial share to such brilliant results. It has gone through a new vigorous and diverse development. It has encirdled, attackment. It has encircled, attack-ed, decimated, wiped out a great amount of manpower and war means; it has par-ticularly swept away enemy agents, spies and thugs at the grass-roots level, stretched the enemy thin, pinned them down, encircled them and pressured them and effectively pressured them and effectively helped the masses to rise up and seize power. It has mobil-ized broad masses of people from various nationalities, religious communities, all walks of life in the towns, walks of life in the towns, the countryside and mountain

areas. It has in particular brought into full play the role of women. Many idelety people and children have also Three combat forces—gurillas, militia and armed masses—have come into being constantly increased the capacity of guerilla warface of decimating and wiping out the enmonth of the control of the

Nam.
Guerilla warfare has powerfully developed in nearly all towns, cities, townships, providing fresh facilities for its own growth and consolidation and for its extensive and sustained actions in the very U.S. pupper verywhere to kept-up generalized offensives and uprisings. Together with the upris-

sives and uprisings.

It is a proper to the state of the ge rural areas, our rear base. enlarged

it possible mobilize more manpower and resources to serve the

The conference offered an opportunity for exchanges of valuable experiences on an opportunity for exchanges of valuable experiences on the organization and launching of guerilla warfare, the heard specific reportunity of guerilla activities in Saigon, Cholon, Gia Dim, Thua Thien, Ben Tre, Tra Vinh, Loc Ninh, Cu Chi, Duc Hoa, Binh Phu, Binh Put, II cited three provinces as standard bases Duc,... It cited three provinces as standard bearers of the South Viet Nam movement which were afterwards commended by the High Command of the P.L.A.F:

Ben Tre, for its gallant simultaneous uprisings, victories over U.S. aggressors and its achievements in wiping out puppet troops and civil servants.

2) Tra Vish, for its widespread uprisings, its perfectly coordinated team work in the accomplishment

Thua Thien, for 100 heroic sustained and uprisings.

NEW PROGRESS IN LIBERATED AREAS

THE PEOPLE ELECT OWN ADMINIS-THEIR TRATION

A S the puppet administra-tion is collapsing and the people and armed forces of the South are keepforces of the South are keeping up their tempestuous attacks begun at Têt, the people in the liberated areas of South Viet Nama are zeal-revolutionary administration, first of all by electing the People's Liberation Councils and People and Pe

In the former stage of self-management the people of the South had already begun to a certain extent to exercise their right as masters of their own life and destiny. Rela-tions among the people and the needs of their life and the most of the profile and the most of th

will, all energies and adequately meeting the immense, complex and urgent needs of combat, production and and committees are to be specialized agencies having a firm grasp of the situation, of revolutionary policies, of immediate and future requirements, in the complex of the be set forth, discussions held and resolutions and plans elaborated, so that activities in all fields may be coordinated, the people in the village, district, or province provided with uniform guidance and their strength combined. Progress them could take place in keeping with whole place in keeping with which the province provides the province of the province of

the revolution advance faster towards victory.

Conscious of the usefulness of the building of revolution ary power, which well resolvent and the property of the property of

bend our efforts to organize with greater efficiency the fighting, production, and our life so as to /serve the front better and safeguard our own power." Others said: "Each ballot capt is a bullet fired at the American suggestions of the same said of the same said." ers and their lackeys.

The elections did not come off without difficulties and hardships. Enemy bombings, shellings and sweeps in many cases stained the voting papers with blood. But the pears part of the part of the sweeps as the in spite of intensified energy actions and the floods, elections were held while counter-raids were staged against the enemy. In many villages in Quang Nam and Ben fire committee of the committ

(Continued page 7)